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Published every Wednesday, by

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Mourning Turned to Joy.

Only a few weeks ago the bee-keepers indulged in a mournful song, now that song has turned to joy, as may be seen by looking over the letters in this issue of the BEE JOURNAL. The present indications are that the honey harvest of this year will be exceedingly bountiful. Now is the time to give every moment to the bees, and see that everything is in order, and that all manipulations are attended to promptly. It will pay well to do so. The *Indiana Farmer* remarks as follows:

The heart of the bee-keeper is glad in the land. Colonies that have cast a swarm will require looking after at frequent intervals to see that the young queen is not lost on her bridal trip. Do not neglect them, then, after she gets lost. With no eggs from which to rear a queen, the colony dwindles away. All sections should be removed from the hives just as soon as they are capped over, thus preserving the pearly whiteness of the capping. If left standing on the hives, the bees soon soil the combs by traveling over them. Honey thus early removed is not thoroughly ripened, and should be placed in a warm place. It is not necessary to wait until every cell is capped over, for the bees will continue to find a place for a cell or two long after the section is sufficiently full to be removed.

By the *Canadian Farmer* we learn that the National Bee-Keepers' Convention has been appointed to be held at Toronto, Canada, during the third week of September—probably on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 18 to 20; but so far we have had no official notice of it, and, therefore, presume that it is not yet fully determined upon.

King-Birds as Bee Enemies.

Mr. Wm. M. Slater, writes thus: "MR. EDITOR.—The following article I noticed in the *Pittsburgh Stockman*, please investigate and report in the BEE JOURNAL: "

It is a remarkable fact that all the experts on bee-culture have overlooked the prime laws of all the trouble, and that is by simply letting the king-bird have his way while he makes a perfect fraud of all the Yankee bee appliances, and even the Ohio bee journal itself. On Monday, May 1, my colony was attacked by seven king-birds, and I went to shooting them, but did not succeed in getting all in until Wednesday evening, and in that short time they had got very nearly one-half of my bees, and in desecrating them I found nothing else but bees. Their formation is the same as a duck; they have no craw, and everything they swallow passes direct to the gizzard, consequently requiring double the amount of food of common birds. You can see him all day, perched on fence stakes, stumps or mullon stalks, waiting for the industrious bee, and if it gets within any reasonable distance of him, it is gone. I have seen him dart up in the air nearly 100 feet and catch a heavy laden bee going home. I have seen him dart from his perch and catch four bees and return to his perch, when he would most ingeniously put his bill down to the perch and then take his long middle toe and hold them fast while he would pick off the head and shoulders and throw them away, and swallow the bottle ends, and in ten seconds of time he is ready for another haul.

I am paying the boys 10 cents apiece for all they fetch me, dead or alive. Every bee-keeper knows that bees are divided into two squads, and for convenience we will name one the field hands, and the other the colony hands. Now let the king-birds pick off the field hands, and then the colony hands have got nothing to do, and they go to playing; then we call them idle, lazy bees, and are doing no good, and never for one moment think of the king bird being the prime cause of all the trouble. J. R. A.

The *Stockman* has been imposed upon. The king-bird has been repeatedly denounced by the BEE JOURNAL as a murderous thief, and a

"shot-gun" is very generally used to wake up the ideas of that "bird," when he visits apiaries, on his destructive mission. Mr. A. is simply trying to play "smart," in papers that know nothing of bee-culture, and are therefore unable to detect his false accusations against the bee papers.

Wonderful Instinct in Bees.

Many interesting accounts have been written of the wonderful instincts of honey bees, some, in fact, which would almost tend to prove that they possessed reasoning faculties. An Australian bee-keeper contributes to the *Queenslander* the following interesting incident, illustrative of their sagacity:

A neighbor of mine who keeps bees in bar-frame hives, had robbed them of some of their surplus stores, but noticing a few days afterwards the honey running from the entrance to the hive, and the bees clogged with it, he raised the top to ascertain the cause, when he found the bees in so woful a plight that he knew not what to do, and was quite disheartened. He mentioned the matter to me, and I went to his assistance. I found the hive in a dreadful state; the frames were very large, and the weight of honey proportionally great; the combs had fallen down, and the honey been set free. Thousands of bees were suffocated and smeared with the honey, and it was a work of some difficulty to set matters right. On the floor of the hive, and floating in the escaped honey, were dozens of white grubs, which had evidently been forcibly drawn from the cells by the bees, and the reason they sacrificed their progeny appears to be that, finding themselves overwhelmed with the disaster that had fallen upon them, and having filled every available crevice with the over-flowed honey, they had found it necessary to empty the cells of the young brood in order to find space to store the balance until the wreck could be repaired. There was reason, certainly, for what they did, and the fact has not, perhaps, been noticed before, because the people who kept bees for observatory purposes, would never have allowed such a calamity to happen to them.

What is the Langstroth Hive?

Our attention has been called particularly to the above question by the following argument by Mr. G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N. Y., against the adoption of a "standard size of frame" for America. At first he starts off as an eloquent advocate of the Langstroth frame, taking broad grounds, including "nearly all the frames in use in the United States" in the term "Langstroth frames." Then, gradually, forgetting his eloquent beginning, he narrows his views down to the idea that *only* those whose dimensions are $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ should, in fact, be called "Langstroth frames." But we will not forestall his arguments. Here they are:

There seems to be much written, of late, regarding the Langstroth frame, and I see there is a tendency on the part of those writing on this subject, to classify all frames that are not $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ as other than the Langstroth frame. Now I claim that nearly all (if not quite) of the frames in use in the United States, to-day, are Langstroth frames, to all intents and purposes, and I would here say that whether I use a frame 10 inches square, or one 9×13 , all honor is due Mr. Langstroth for giving us a *practical* frame that each can adopt to suit their climate or fancy.

Because I adopt the form used by E. Gallup, it does not make it any the less a Langstroth frame. Mr. Gallup told us, years ago, in the good old AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, that he considered the frame he used the Langstroth frame, but that he had varied the dimensions of it so as to suit Elisha Gallup and the cold climate of Wisconsin and Iowa.

That Mr. Langstroth himself considered all frames in use embodying his principle, as the Langstroth frame, is proven where he says, "Mr. Quinby prefers to make my frames longer and deeper." Hence it is no more than right that we give Mr. Langstroth the credit of the frame, no matter how far from the original we may have varied the dimensions.

Then again, I notice that some are disposed to try to compel all to use the standard Langstroth frame. This, I think, can never be done, and I see no necessity for it, unless it is to favor the supply dealers. If the supply dealer cannot live at the supply business as it is, perhaps it would be well for him to try apiculture in a more practical way, by getting his "bread and butter" from the honey he is able to produce.

Why I do not believe that the $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inch frame can ever become a standard, is because we will not all give up our views and notions regarding our frames, to adopt the views cherished by others. We see by the last few numbers of the BEE JOURNAL that there is no prospect of Mr. Heddon and Mr. Alves even reconciling the difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and

if two, who are so near a standard, will not make an alteration of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for the sake of a standard frame, how can it be expected that those using a frame as shallow as the Bingham, or as large as the Quinby, can ever be brought to unite on one frame?

When I first began bee-keeping, I started with the Langstroth frame as given in his book, but after three years, I adopted the Gallup, and am better pleased with it to-day than I was when I first adopted it, for the reason that, after handling various frames, I am confident that I can make more money from my bees, taking all things into consideration, than I could by the use of any other style of the Langstroth frame. However, I once said, and so say now, that had I 30 colonies of bees in hives containing any of the frames now before the public, which are practical, I would not go through the operation of changing all fixtures, for the difference it would make as regards producing honey for market.

Most of the frames now in use are practically good enough for the production of honey, and were all men half as enthusiastic over qualifying themselves to be first-class, practical managers of an apiary, as some are over a standard frame, our production of honey in the United States would be doubled; no matter what frame was used.

As I said before, I prefer the Gallup size of the Langstroth frame, but I wish it understood that I believe the manager has more to do with the securing of a good crop of honey than has the style of frame.

Again, I notice that nearly all who advocate a standard frame, are men claiming to use a frame $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ or $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Now, if these are valid reasons why I should adopt a frame $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, I have failed to see them, and it rather looks as if these men who are clamorous for that frame, are not satisfied with it, or else have some selfish point in view.

Once more, Mr. Porter tells us, on page 288, that one reason why we should adopt the Langstroth frame is, that the *returns* are greater than from other styles; and winds up by saying that "Doolittle comes the nearest to it, but I forget the dimensions of his frame. But he has been greatly surpassed." Who by? Lots using the Langstroth frame. Admitted; but who surpassed the lots? L. C. Root with the Quinby frame. Does this help Mr. Porter any? Then, Mr. Pond says (not in the BEE JOURNAL), in trying to sustain the merits of the $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ frame, that Doolittle winters bees poorly, while a certain man using the Quinby frame winters every time. Again, I ask does this help the Langstroth frame any? Where does A. I. Root and J. Heddon stand regarding successful wintering as a plea for your lauded style of frame. Another thing, let me just whisper, if I am correctly informed, that persons said to have wintered bees with his Quinby frame every time, has brought more bees in the spring (since I kept bees) to replace his loss than Doolittle ever owned.

Just one more point and I have done. A. I. Root often tells us, in *Gleanings*, that there are more Langstroth hives and frames in use than of all others put together (I saw a report of a convention not long ago, where but two used that frame out of 13 of our largest bee-keepers, which did not look as if Mr. Root's assertion would stand the proof), but for the sake of argument I will admit that there are. Now, I ask Mr. Root, in all candor, how came such a state of affairs to be brought about? Was it not because he had machinery all rigged to turn out the Langstroth hive, and then told all, through *Gleanings*, that all ordering the Langstroth hive and fixtures for it, would get "the regular goods" at once, while if they wished odd sizes their orders must be delayed till the others were filled. And did he not tell all the beginners that they should fall into (that) line? Now, if Prof. Cook had edited *Gleanings*, and been as strenuous for the Gallup frame as Mr. Root has been for the Langstroth frame, and L. C. Root had been editor of the BEE JOURNAL, and was pleading for the Quinby frame, would the Langstroth frame been in the ascendency? I trow not! I am willing that any one in the world should use a frame $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, if they so desire, but I *do* like to see the advocates of such a frame come out *square* and *honest* before the world, and let the people know the whole truth regarding what caused the state of affairs, which now exist.

Borodino, N. Y., June 11, 1883.

Mr. Doolittle is quite unfortunate in the latter part of his argument. At first, he claimed that "nearly all (if not quite) of the frames in use in the United States, to-day, are Langstroth frames, to all intents and purposes"—the principle and not the size, being the distinctive feature of this deservedly-popular frame.

Then towards the close he chides Mr. A. I. Root for claiming "that there are more Langstroth hives and frames in use than of all others put together," notwithstanding that Mr. Doolittle had made a more sweeping assertion even than that, in the first paragraph of his argument.

This shows that Mr. Doolittle is *not quite clear* about what the distinctive feature of the Langstroth frame is! or, perhaps, he became so *bewildered* by the magnitude of his own argument, that he lost his balance, and *tumbled* to the other side of the question.

His assertion is doubtless true as given in the first paragraph—but, this admitted, proves also that Mr. A. I. Root is correct in his assertion, which Mr. Doolittle chides him for making! There is no escaping this conclusion!

Prof. A. J. Cook also takes the same view of the matter. In his

Manual he eulogizes the Langstroth hive and frame, and then adds: "Though I prefer and use the size of frame first used, I believe, by Mr. Gallup, still I use the Langstroth hive."

Mr. M. Quinby also entertained the same ideas. In Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, page 97, Mr. L. C. Root, its author, says: "In the previous revision of this work, in 1865, Mr. Quinby fully recognized the merits of Mr. Langstroth's invention, and described the modified form of his hive." This modified form was called the "Quinby;" Prof. Cook's "varied size" of it, is called the "Gallup;" Mr. King's variation was named the "American," and other modifications bear names by which to designate the varied size of the Langstroth frame and hive. Hence, Mr. Doolittle was particularly correct in his first paragraph, in stating that "nearly all the frames in use in the United States to-day are Langstroth frames."

As to the desirability of having the sizes in use as few as possible, there can be no two opinions. With the sizes used by Quinby, A. I. Root, King, Gallup, etc., there certainly are enough for all climates, and the practice of varying the sizes of any of these, just a little, to suit a notion, is very reprehensible. The variations made by Mr. A. I. Root, from 17½ to 17½ we regard as an exception, because it was done to accommodate the use of the one-pound sections in cases in the brood-chamber, interchangeably with brood frames. If all cannot unite on one size, all can unite in agreeing to use one of the standard sizes before enumerated.

Another point made by Mr. Doolittle is quite correct—more depends on the management than on the size of the frame used. This we have so often argued and asserted, that it is not now necessary to do more than to endorse most unreservedly Mr. Doolittle's statement.

We grant that, for convenience, the size 17½x9½ is usually called the Langstroth to distinguish its size—but when we indulge in an article on the movable frame principle, they are all to be included in the same class.

Hence, it is clear that even if (as Mr. Doolittle agrees) Prof. Cook had been editor of *Gleanings*, and Mr. L. C. Root had occupied the editorial chair of the BEE JOURNAL, even then, the deduction made by Mr. Doolittle is totally unwarranted, viz.: that the Langstroth frame would not have been in the ascendancy! Prof. Cook

and Mr. L. C. Root both claim to use the Langstroth frame in a modified form, and hence they would have advocated its use—and it would "have been in the ascendancy," even though the size may have been a little varied, one way or the other!

The Order of the Honey Bee.

In an interesting notice on French orders of Chivalry, past and present, a writer in the *Journal des Debats* mentions, among many other extinct Orders, the "Order of the Honey Bee," and gives the following very interesting scrap of its curious history:

The last named has a curious history. The medal of the order had on one side a hive with the motto, "Picolasi, ma fa pur gravi le ferite," (Small, no doubt; but it inflicts a sharp wound), while upon the reverse were the head of the Duchess du Maine and the following inscription in capital letters, "Anne Marie Louise, Barrone de Seceaux, dereciterie perpetuelle de l. Ordre de la Mouche-e-Miel;" underneath, "Seceaux, 11 Juin, 1701."

This was the date of the foundation of the order by the Duchess du Maine, a grand daughter of the famous Prince du Conde, whose husband purchased the Chateau de Seceaux in 1700. The duchess, who was very fond of amusements and ceremonial, made Seceaux the rendezvous of the most brilliant wits of the day, and in 1703, she instituted the order of chivalry, to which the youth of both sexes were eligible.

The members of the order were expected to appear at the entertainments given at Seceaux, the men wearing a tight fitting costume of cloth of gold sprinkled with silver bees, and a head-dress made to imitate a hive, while the costumes of the ladies consisted of a dress of green satin embroidered with silver bees, a mantel of cloth of gold, and a diadem formed of emerald bees. The oath of fidelity which had to be taken by each new member was as follows: "I swear, by the bees of Mount Hymetus, fidelity and obedience to the perpetual mistress of the order, to wear all my life long the medal of the bee, and to comply to the statutes of the said order. If I am found false to my oath, may the honey turn to venom, the wax to tallow, the flowers to nettles and may hornets and wasps sting my face."

After her husband's death, the duchess did not name any fresh members; but when conversing with Fontenelle, who, together with Voltaire, Marivaux, and other wits of the time, used to visit her at Seceaux, she expressed her regret that he had not been among her earlier friends, as she would have liked to have conferred her order upon him.

Fontenelle remarked that he would have been ill at ease with a hive on his head, as it must have been very much in the way of the chevalier and

of the flower about which he was flirting. To which the duchess rejoined, "Not so much as you may imagine; for surely the flowers bend down to the kiss of the bees."

Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.
Monday, 10 a. m., June 25, 1882.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

Quotations of Cash Buyers.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—The nominal price of extracted is 7c. for dark and 9c. for light—here. The supply is abundant and sales are slow.

BEESWAX.—None in the market.

AL. H. NEWMAN, 923 W. Madison St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—The market for extracted honey is lively, and the demand exceeds the arrivals. Our stock is small and we are in danger of having sold out every day. We pay 7½c. for good honey on arrival, the latter price for choice clover. There is a small demand for comb honey, and prices nominal.

BEESWAX.—Arrivals of beeswax are plentiful. We pay 35c. for a good article on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

Quotations of Commission Merchants.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Best clover in 1-lb. sections (no glass) 22½c.; in 2-lb. sections (glassed) 18½c. Fair quality, 1 and 2-lb. sections, 17½c. Extracted, white, in small barrels, 10½c.; buckwheat, 8½c. BEESWAX.—Is more plentiful. Prime yellow sells at 37½c. to 38½c.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Prices declining. Holders are anxious to sell, and the prices vary very much.

BEESWAX.—35c. to 36c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—Nearly 300 cases new, mostly extracted, arrived per Southern steamer on Monday, June 15. Sales of part of the same in a wholesale way were made at 5c. Retail transfers were made at a little higher figure. Quotations for comb are nominal. There is a little choice new comb offering, but no sales reported. One buyer offered 12½c. for six cases, but insisted on being allowed about 3 lbs. extra tare. White comb, new crop, 12½c. to 15c. Extracted, choice new, 9½c. to 7½c.

BEESWAX.—Wholesale, 27c. to 28c.

STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Strained salable at 6½c. to 7½c.; comb sold in a jobbing way only—old 10½c. to 14c. and new 15c.

BEESWAX.—Sold mainly at 33 cents—latter for prime.

W. T. ANDERSON & CO., 117 N. Main Street.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—There is a moderate sale for best white 1-lb. sections at 18c. occasionally 19c. but 2 lbs. are not called for. Extracted is no sale at all.

BEESWAX.—Not offering.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—Our market is fairly active. We quote: ¼ lb. sections at 30c.; 1 lb. sections, 22c. to 25c.; 2 lb. sections, 20c. to 22c. Extracted, 10c. per lb. Good lots of extracted are wanted in kegs or barrels.

BEESWAX.—Our supply is gone; we have none to quote.

CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham Street.

The bee-keepers of Fulton and adjoining counties, are requested to meet at the Commercial House, in Astoria, Fulton, Co., Ill., on Saturday, June 30, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of organizing the Fulton County Bee-Keepers Association. By order, COMMITTEE.

Preparation of Honey for the Market. including the production and care of both comb and extracted honey, instructions on the exhibition of bees and honey at Fairs, etc. This is a new 10 cent pamphlet, of 32 pages.

CORRESPONDENCE

For the American Bee Journal.

Separators or no Separators.

L. C. WHITING.

Can we dispense with them? This question must be answered by each bee-keeper for himself. If he has only a few colonies, and expects to sell his honey to his neighbors, he may get more honey with less labor without separators; but when he has to go into the market and compete with others, the straight combs and well cleaned sections, well crated, will sell first at a remunerative price.

I experimented with a few colonies last season, and out of 700 pounds stored without separators, at least 100 pounds was so bulged that it could not be crated, and much of the balance had to be worked in with that stored with separators.

To get rid of this 100 pounds cost me more time than five times the amount of straight combs.

Some of our merchants bought a lot of honey in the cap, just as the bees stored it without separators. They did not know how to get it out; they pulled the tops of some off in doing so. Many sections were attached more or less to others, and honey was on every thing. The bees soon found it out, and made it lively for a time. The result was that they did not care for honey, especially in that shape.

One of our best bee-keepers, a few days since, said if had only honey put up in that shape to compete with, he should be sure of his success.

The way that suits me the best is, to put on a part of the sections at first without any separators. After the bees have these well started, divide them, putting a part in each row of sections, and put in the separators. This induces the bees to work in each row of sections. I also change partly filled sections, bees and all, to other colonies, if they are slow in entering the sections. If the flow of honey continues, they are almost sure to work in the sections and leave the room below for brood. One of my neighbors, who has great success in getting a large yield of honey in sections, does not use the extractors, but changes the brood combs, putting those filled with honey in the centre of the hive, and the uncapped brood to the outside, and changing it back to the centre when it is ready to hatch, always keeping open brood in the outside combs.

He certainly has strong colonies, and secures a large yield of honey. Success in all these manipulations depends largely on the good judgment of the bee-keeper. "The right thing at the right time," is what is wanted. The queen, during the flow of honey, should have no more brood combs than she can keep full of brood and eggs.

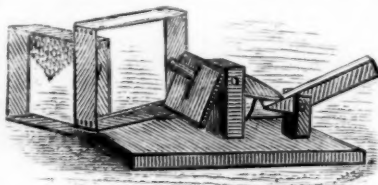
East Saginaw, Mich., May 26, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal. Fastening Comb Foundation.

J. S. DUNCAN.

After trying many of the various methods of fastening comb foundation in sections, that has been described in the BEE JOURNAL, they being slow and tedious, and not suiting me, I have constructed a fastener that has worked with perfect satisfaction, and will try and describe it so that others can make one.

It is constructed as follows: A board about 7x12, with holes mortised near the centre, 3 inches apart; two standards are tenoned to fit these mortises, and wedged tightly. The front or presser standard is 3 inches high; the lever standard 2 inches high. These standards are dovetailed on top, and have holes bored for joints of levers; two levers are fitted to these dovetails and fastened with bolts; one lever 9 inches long, and a hole 2 inches from one end; one lever 5 inches long, and a hole in the centre, and a tenon on one end to take the presser, the long lever fitted to the short standard and applied under the end of the short lever; a rubber band or spring, from the board to the



Comb Foundation Fastener.

short lever, brings it back to place, when the pressure is removed. The presser is 3x4 inches (or any size to suit the section used), with a hole mortised near one side, and fastened on tenon, with a pin, and so fitted that when a two-inch section is under the presser and gauged against the standard, the presser will strike about $\frac{3}{8}$ on the section, or so that the foundation will hang in the centre of the section when inverted. The bottom of the presser being rounded so as not to cut the foundation, and made of soft wood to hold moisture. In using grooved sections, place the foundation just over the groove; press slightly, to make it stick; slide under the presser, till the section strikes the standard; press on the lever and the job is done. I prefer sections not grooved; in using them, make a foundation gauge with two pieces of sections; one projecting over the other, and tacked to a board; slide the section under the projection, and lay on the foundation to the gauge.

This press is very convenient, as it requires no clamps or screws to fasten it to the table, as the pressure is applied at both ends at the same time. With this machine you can fasten foundation just as fast as you can handle the sections. The foundation sticks best when it is firm enough to handle good, and is not soft; keep the presser well wet with

soap water or honey, and you can fasten 50 starters without any sticking. A piece of tin, with the edges folded up, and several folds of cloth in it, makes a good pad for wetting the presser.

Browning, Mo., June 12, 1883.

Read at the Maine Bee-Keepers' Association.

Spring Management of Bees.

H. B. CHAPMAN.

In presenting this paper, I shall endeavor to give only an outline of the subject, for, if I should go into all the points and particulars, it would take too much time; besides I do not feel capable.

In a well managed apiary, spring management will include 3 months—April May and June. If bees are properly cared for in the fall, they will need but little attention before April. Examine all your bees the first warm day in April, to see if they have sufficient stores. I would not advise having much honey in the center at this time of the year, as the queen will be crowded for room. The two middle combs should be empty, or nearly so, and if the bees go into winter quarters as strong as they should, such will be the case. If any colonies are found short in stores, give them a comb of honey saved the fall before, or sugar. Take away all unnecessary combs, confining the bees on as few as they can cover. Make the entrance small; many leave it open the whole width; this is wrong. What would you think of a man who insisted on having a door half the width of his house and twice as high as his head, and open all the time? Bees must be kept warm during the chilly weather of spring. Examine your locality to see when the flowers blossom that produce an abundance of honey, then have every colony in the best working condition possible; to accomplish this, feeding should be resorted to.

Outdoor feeding is preferable if you are not troubled with other people's bees, but if you are, then feed in the hive. Maple syrup has proved excellent for out-door feeding, as it does not stimulate robbing. To start them to work on it, put a little honey on the feeder, and it will make you laugh to see the little fellows carry it off. Keep the feeders full; the bees will not carry off more than they want. If you wish to feed in the hive, place two strips three-eighths thick upon the feeder; in this cover, insert a tube made of wood—place the feeder across the ends of the frames, then lay on your quilt and chaff, and it is ready for use. I do not like sugar candy for feed, as the bees will tear down and carry out a large part of it.

When the combs become well filled with brood, they should be spread and an empty comb inserted, taking care not to spread too fast. Every colony should have a good laying queen. Quinby said, "The introduction of a mature fertile queen to a colony two weeks sooner than when they swarm naturally, is an advantage sufficient to pay for the extra trouble.

The time gained in breeding, is equivalent to a swarm." If such is the case, it will pay well to buy queens. When the brood chamber is well filled with brood, and the young bees begin to hatch rapidly, put on one tier of boxes.

I think a few pounds of sugar syrup fed at night after the boxes are placed on, will give much aid in starting them in. The swarming season demands the close and prolonged attention of the bee-keeper, hives, boxes, frames, and feed should all be ready. The new hives containing comb or comb foundation, should be placed upon the stands where they are to remain through the summer, if natural swarming is followed. Do not give your new swarms too many frames of foundation or combs; the best results will be obtained with five or six frames. If honey is coming in well, put on one tier of boxes within 12 hours after swarming; when these are three-quarters full, raise them up, putting under another set.

If you have a colony rounding off the corners of the combs before the boxes are plump full, they think they have done enough, and the best way to keep them at work is to make an artificial swarm from them. It requires a very clear mind to keep the bees profitably at work all of the time.

For the American Bee Journal.

Management of Bees in the Spring.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

The past winter and spring has been the hardest season on bees, in this latitude, I have ever witnessed. Upon making diligent inquiry within an area of many miles in the eastern counties of Ontario, I find that of the bees wintered outside without protection, almost all are dead; of those protected outside, two-thirds are dead; and of those wintered in bee-houses and cellars, on an average, one-half.

To those who wintered their bees properly indoors, the spring has been much worse, and more fatal than the winter. It has been exceedingly unfavorable up to about the first of June. Indeed, some of mine are still protected with extra warm stuffed quilts. The fruit bloom was only at its height two or three days ago (8th); is fully two weeks behind other years, and almost everything else proportionally backward. The corn was only planted, in this locality, the past week, and the potatoes are yet to plant.

My own bees were taken out of winter quarters about the first of April, in very good condition; all alive. I have since lost two colonies by dysentery or "spring dwindling," and two, whose queens were accidentally lost just after being put out. But I certainly would have lost two-thirds of my stock of bees had I not stirred my wits to circumvent the most unpropitious weather, and fight against most adverse circumstances. When old bees are set out in the

spring, and begin to exercise on the wing, their pilgrimage in this world is exceedingly short; and unless you can, in spite of the frowning and unfriendly elements, promptly induce the breeding of young bees to take the place of the old ones, your hives soon become still—not the stillness of snug winter quarters, but the stillness of death.

Now, according to my experience, the best way to accomplish this purpose—to induce sufficient breeding to preserve the colony—is this: Keep them warm from the time you set them out; and after their cleansing flight, the very first day warm enough to open the hives, examine them, thoroughly clean out the dead bees, etc., and diminish their room according to their strength, crowding very weak ones up on two or even one frame, and others into three, four or more frames, according to strength. The next thing to be done is to keep them warm, by extra quilts on top, and keeping the entrances closed, except when it is warm enough for the bees to come out. The next thing is to feed them a little honey, or good syrup, every day, in the evening; and, whether there is natural pollen to be had outside or not, give them the artificial article inside the hive, in the shape of cakes rich in nitrogen and soaked in honey. This regime with other little matters which the common-sense of every experienced bee-keeper may suggest, will carry the bees through adverse spring seasons if anything will.

One or two other important matters occur to me which I will also mention: Sometimes, even after the bees have had a cleansing flight, if the weather is such that they cannot get out for many consecutive days (as happened two or three times this spring), they will become badly afflicted with the dysentery. In such cases, I give them a little carbolic acid in their honey, or in their cakes, with uniformly good results. The other point occurring to me is this: After you begin the stimulation of feeding in the spring, the old bees are much more apt to venture out in unsuitable weather; and in high cold winds they are lost, and never get back. It is, therefore, expedient to be on the look out, and shut them in during such weather. In many cases it would be better to carry the bees back to the cellar or other winter quarters, after they have had their flight, then to entice them outside by feeding, only to be lost.

The intelligent apiarist must use his own judgment and govern himself accordingly; and, above all things, he must watch his bees and not neglect them. As you are passing that way, it may be to other work, take a look at your bees, for you may see something wrong—something needing your attention. In bee-keeping, as in other things, "eternal vigilance" is the price of success.

The prospects here for an abundant honey harvest are excellent; indeed, almost unprecedented, so far as we can recollect. Clover of all kinds has come out this spring in a better

condition than I ever saw it before; and the fruit bloom is proverbially exuberant. The trouble is, however, that bees generally are not yet strong enough to take advantage of the abundant fruit bloom. It will take to near the end of this month to get them thoroughly built up. Meanwhile, during the interval between the fruit bloom and white clover, I would suggest to the inexperienced bee-keeper the wisdom of feeding his bees a little every day, to keep up the strengthening process now going on.

Selby, Ontario, June 11, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

The Rearing of Queens.

E. A. THOMAS.

Having received several inquiries regarding my method of rearing queens, I will now give a description of it. The ground work of my method is doubtless familiar to the reader, and I shall, therefore, give more attention to the smaller points which many consider of but little consequence; but which I consider all important, and to which I attribute much of my success in queen-rearing.

I commence operations by hanging in a clean comb into the colony which I wish to breed from; this colony must be strong and vigorous. Having several breeding queens, I use the strongest one first. Several days previous to hanging in the comb, I begin feeding the colony and continue to do so until I obtain the eggs. I crowd the brood nest together as much as possible, removing all empty combs, so that the queen must lay in the comb prepared, if she lays at all. In this way I get a frame filled with eggs in a very short space of time, the advantage of which will appear further on. At the same time that I hang in the empty comb into the first colony, I deprive another strong one of its queen, at the same time commencing stimulative feeding, and by the time the eggs are ready, they are in the best possible condition for building cells. I then deprive this colony of all unsealed brood. Taking the comb of eggs, I cut out strips, about an inch wide, from top to bottom, leaving two inches of comb between; these I fit into other empty frames of comb, fitting them in diagonally, cutting out about an inch of comb under each piece. These frames I hang in the center of the hive prepared to receive them, and continue feeding them as before. When it is time for the cells to be sealed over, I examine the combs, and all cells that are just started and not sealed over, I cut off; and it is to this fact that I attribute much of my success. All the eggs being laid at very near the same time, I can tell just when the cells ought to be sealed over, if started from the egg when it first hatches.

After this time, all unsealed cells must have been started late from larvae, and therefore are destroyed. This is how I get my cells started from the egg when it first hatches.

The reader cannot fail to appreciate the fact that, placing a comb of eggs in a colony, will not insure all the cells started from the egg or young larvæ, as bees will continue to start cells until the larvæ gets too large to develop into queens; but by knowing when the first cells ought to be sealed over, and destroying all after-cells, we are sure of obtaining what we desire, viz: queens reared from larvæ, fed, from the time they hatch from the egg, upon the royal jelly.

I let the cells remain in the colony where they were reared until nearly ready to hatch, and here is the advantage of having the eggs laid at nearly the same time, as it enables me to tell, within a few hours, when the cells will hatch. When nearly ready to hatch, I cut them out carefully and insert in the nuclei, cutting out enough comb with each cell to be sure and not press the cell in any way. Nuclei will very rarely destroy cells when just ready to hatch, even if put in soon after their queens are taken from them, and I am seldom troubled with loss of queens in this way.

As soon as each queen hatches, I hunt her up and examine her carefully, to see that she is all right. If there is anything about her that is not perfect, her head gets between my thumb and finger. I save only the perfect ones, as I want no others.

Now how do I mate my queens? I will tell you. I select early in the season a number of colonies which produce the best drones, and keep them continually stimulated by feeding, and give them all the drone comb they will use. These colonies will, therefore, rear an immense number of drones, and by keeping the drones in the other hives cut off, I reduce the danger of mating with poor drones to a minimum.

To some, my method of queen rearing may seem laborious, with too much attention given to small matters, but it takes labor, time and attention to small matters, to rear good queens.

Another important element to success, is care and skill in selection. I aim, in selecting, to combine all the characteristics of a good strain of bees, breeding from beautiful, prolific mothers, and rearing drones from the most hardy and industrious colonies. Such a queen, mating with such a drone, cannot fail to produce fine offspring. And by continual selection from each generation, I am all the time raising my bees to a higher standard of excellence.

Coleraine, Mass.

For the American Bee Journal.

Preparing for Winter.

L. R. JACKSON.

Successful wintering of bees, in the North, is one of the most important subjects with bee-keepers. This, I think, is any easy thing to do, if we commence in time to prepare for the coming winter. I have always commenced in June to prepare for winter, and have always been successful in my 8 years experience, having never

been troubled with "spring dwindling" but one year, and that was when I fed the bees with rye flour early in the spring.

Honey contains sugar in two forms: Cane sugar and grape sugar. Clover honey contains more cane sugar than fall honey, and more thoroughly digested sugar, or fall honey used for winter stores.

Our bees now have honey enough to winter them, with all the increase we shall have, and, as soon as it is well ripened, we will put away 2,000 pounds for winter. Then we can take honey with no fear of our bees starving next winter.

I have never known as good a prospect for a large crop of honey as we have this year, or known bees in a better condition for gathering it than they are now. Nearly all our bees are working on 20 Langstroth frames, and are crowding the queen, in spite of all we can do, unless we extract the honey before it is ripe, which it will not pay to do.

We have rain about three days in the week, yet it does not seem to stop the flow of honey as it usually does. I had prepared to run the bees for increase until I saw what the harvest was going to be, when I changed my plans, and it has crowded me with work, so that I have had to hire extra help, and work from 4 a. m. until 8 p. m. to keep up with the bees.

I have given a few hints for wintering, which can be understood by any who wish to profit by them, and in September I will give my plans for packing.

Urmeyville, Ind., June 11, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

Honey Plants of Louisiana.

J. A. SMYTHE.

I see by a late copy of the BEE JOURNAL, that apiculturists, in general, have the blues; in this section we are all trying to excel each other in blueness. The spring was very late, and was followed by cold rains.

Most of us made our increase during March and April, while the willow and oak trees were in bloom; since then, bees have not gathered enough to support themselves. Our bees all have to cross a lake a mile wide, to a willow bank, for their principal supply of honey; the contrary winds and cold rains have caused thousands of them to fall into the water to rise no more. As June, July and August are our great honey months, and as no one has taken honey yet, most of us have lost all hope of making more than expenses. One of my neighbors, who has nearly 400 hives, has spent \$500 upon them, this year, in improvements; he does not even expect to make expenses.

For the benefit of Northern readers, I give a list of our best honey plants with date of commencing and end of bloom. It is the result of two years observation, and is generally accepted in this section. Plum, apple and peach, from Feb. 1 to 27. Willow,

Feb. 1 to April 10. Oak, March 15 to April 1. Orange and China trees commence blooming March 15 and last two or three weeks. Clover and dewberries bloom in March, but cannot be depended upon. Bees seldom obtain much honey from fruit trees, owing to the cold rains. The willow and oak are our stand-bys. Orange trees are rather scarce; China only yields honey early in the morning.

For the summer months we have corn, elder, sweet bay, crape myrtle and clover, besides countless vines and swamp plants which produce more or less honey. Corn, elder and clover are our best honey plants; bees working upon them all day long; sweet bay only produces honey after a rain; crape myrtle give large quantities some years, while in others it is perfectly barren.

I have seldom seen bees upon cotton, although Prof. A. J. Cook classes it among honey-producing plants.

During the swarming season, our bees (Italians) seldom wait for capped queen-cells before swarming; sometimes swarming without leaving even a sign of a queen-cell.

Hermitage, La., June 11, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

Wood Separators.

F. M. REEDS.

I have been waiting for some one to give his experience with Dr. Besse's wood separators, but as none have reported their success or failure with them, I thought I would write a few lines concerning my own failure. I had for sometime, before noticing his article, been reflecting in regard to wooden separators, and, in fact, had sawed out some by hand, which, by the way, is a very particular job, if sawed as thin as should be; but as soon as I saw his article, I thought I had struck a bonanza, for cheap separators; so I sent an order for 350, which were received all right and in due time. But with me, they have proved a complete failure; they having been cut out of green elm, like all elm lumber, warp and twist as soon put in between the boxes, in such a manner as to render their use impossible; and while I do not doubt that the Doctor is still, and has been all the time, honest in his effort to supply the long-needed cheap separator, I have no doubt, in my own mind, that he has made a sad failure; as they are cut out of elm timber. The boards were nicely cut, and would, no doubt, have made fine separators had they been cut of timber which would not warp, and if some one will get them up as nicely as those I received, of some kind of lumber that will not warp, I will try some more, for I believe the day is not far distant when they will be the only separator used. I am now cutting some by hand from pine lumber, which does not warp.

I see a great many notions in regard to deep and shallow frames. Now, I have used two kinds or two widths of combs, 7 and 8 inches, with hives

194x15 inches, using 10 frames to the hive, and I prefer the 7 inch frame, and am cutting all my combs to that width. I find they are easier to handle, contain an abundance of surface for brood-rearing, with plenty of honey for wintering, and it gives, I think, superior advantages in honey gathering.

The season has been very cold and backward here, up to June; since then, we have had too much rainy weather. White clover is abundant, and bees are doing well, when they can, they work strongly and store some surplus, but are not swarming.

Hinesborough, Ill., June 11, 1883.

For the American Bee Journal.

Antidote for Bee Stings, etc.

E. H. THURSTON, M. D.

The sting of the honey bee makes cowards of many brave, strong men. Were it not for this, the army of bee-keepers would have many new recruits each year. The bees, though small compared with man, but few are willing to meet in combat.

There has been some inquiries for an antidote for the poison of stings. Some bee-keepers laugh at the idea of an antidote, while others make very earnest inquiries for it. I have been experimenting with various articles, and have found, I think, a true antidote. It may not be new to many, but I feel confident, all who are affected by the poison, will appreciate its value. It is carbonate of ammonia. It should be powdered and kept in a tightly-corked bottle. I always carry a small phial of it in my pocket, which I use in my practice. When I receive a sting, I wet the surface over the sting, and apply a small amount of it. The pain is relieved immediately, and it never swells.

I was called a few days ago to see a child, about 3 years old, who, in childish play, put a stick into the entrance of a strong colony of bees. They stung him very badly on the head, face and neck; there were not less than 100 stings. I had him bathed with a strong solution of carbonate of ammonia, and gave him a solution of some of it inwardly. The next day one could not tell that the little fellow had been stung at all.

Did you, Mr. Editor ever hear of roast chicken as bee feed? We have a box-hive bee-keeper, in this county, who says that every winter he cooks a chicken and puts it in his hives for the bees to feed on; that they eat it all up clean, not leaving anything but clean bones. This is new to me.

Bees are just beginning to work on white clover. May was a hard month on them. The cold, snow and rain prevented them from building up, but they are now doing well.

Hagerstown, Ind., June 9, 1883.

[Yes; we have heard of such before; some cook eggs and puts in the hives; others give them whisky—but all these notions belong to the superstitions of the past, with that of "telling the

bees of a death in the family," and refusing to sell them, because it is *unlucky* to do so, etc.—ED.]

Read before the Texas Convention.

A Few Thoughts on Marketing.

DR. J. P. H. BROWN.

That there is a pleasure associated with the production of an article, whether it be a thing of beauty or something that administers to our health or happiness, cannot be denied. The amateur florist goes into ecstasy as he watches some rare flower bud and unfold its petals and display its gorgeous tints. The fruit culturist glories in the production of a specimen of some rare apple, pear, peach, grape or berry; while the apiculturist prides himself in his bees and in the production of tons of honey. He loves to see the product of his little pets. But aside from the mere pleasure of production, there is probably a greater pleasure to know that we can dispose of the product for dollars and cents, and be thereby rewarded for our labor.

True, the production of honey is much easier than it is to find a market for it, still I am satisfied from my own experience and from the experience of others, that markets can often be made where before there were comparatively none. As a general thing, the nearer home the market is, the better it is for the producer. High freights and commissions are pretty certain to eat up the profits. There is not a town nor village in the South where a trade in honey cannot be established if the proper means are taken to introduce it. There can be no excellence without labor and exertion, and there can be no honey market without the right kind of efforts. Up to within a few years past, our Southern honey went to market in the worst possible condition—mashed and messed along with pollen, dead bees and juicy larvae, in old buckets and tubs, presenting everything but an inviting appearance to the purchaser. Such stuff, instead of inviting the buyer, has a tendency to engender disgust. But with our modern appliances for obtaining honey, there is no longer an excuse for any such badly-conditioned honey to come on the market. It has been pretty well settled by the largest honey producers of our country, that honey put up in small packages sells the most readily, particularly at home markets. Compactness, neatness and attractiveness are essentials to be observed on the part of the producer. Many persons who may at first buy a small package, will soon return and want a larger.

When we cannot sell our honey directly to the consumer, then we have to send it to the middle-man or commission merchant. And right here it should be remembered that not one grocery merchant in fifty knows how to handle honey. The expert salesman, like the expert producer, must have a natural fitness for the position. When a merchant is

willing to undertake it, and displays the necessary tact and ability to introduce the commodity to his customers, the bee-keepers of the neighborhood should sustain him; because there would be a likelihood of his better being able to keep up the price and extend the sales, then if it was put in the hands of half dozen grocerymen of the town to sell at all sorts of prices, and to be offered in all sorts of shapes.

Although honey was one of the first articles of sweetening that man knew anything about, and the exclusive article for thousands of years, still at the present day the majority of people know comparatively nothing of its properties, and the multitudinous uses to which it can be applied. The people should know of its remedial qualities; they should know that it is pure, and the syrup that God prepares in the laboratory of the flower, and that it would be far better to use it in their families to the exclusion of the adulterated and glucosed syrups that breed disease and death. Bee-keepers' wives should go to the conventions, associations and fairs and display their honey-cakes and their honey preserved fruits. This would attract attention, and give honey a prominent place in the culinary art. If bee-keepers were to distribute pamphlets calculated to educate the people upon these questions, great good would result in the increased consumption of honey; and I know of nothing better for this object than a little book entitled: "Honey as Food and Medicine," published by Thomas G. Newman, of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, Chicago, Ill.

When it becomes necessary to ship honey long distances it had always better be extracted, well cured before barreling, put up clean, and the barrels should be secured against leaking. It is very annoying to a honey merchant to find a consignment of honey come in a leaking condition—the car floor covered with it, and a stream of it running across the depot—all owing to the carelessness of the shipper. If bee-keepers desire good markets and good prices for their honey, they must encourage concert of action among themselves, be faithful and vigilant, and offer their product in the neatest, most attractive and secure manner.

Augusta, Ga.

Local Convention Directory.

1883. Time and Place of Meeting.

- June 30.—Fulton County Iowa, at Astoria, Iowa.
- June 30.—Central Kansas, at Manhattan, Kas. Thos. Bassler, Sec.
- Aug. 23.—Iowa Central, at Winterset Fair Grounds. Z. G. Cooley, Sec. *Pro tem.*
- Sept. 12-14.—Tri-State, at Toledo, Ohio. Dr. A. B. Mason, Sec., Wagon Works, O.
- Oct. 9, 10.—Northern Mich. at Sheridan, Mich. O. R. Goodno, Sec., Carson City, Mich.
- Oct. 17, 18.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ill. Thomas G. Newman, Sec.
- Oct.—Northern Ohio, at Norwalk, O. S. F. Newman, Sec.
- Dec. 5-6, Michigan State, at Flint. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

What and How.

ANSWERS BY

James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.

Several have asked questions upon the following topics, which I hereby endeavor to answer:

Introducing Queens.

I practice two methods. If I have a very choice one, and wish to take very little risk, I operate as follows: I kill the reigning queen, and put the new one to be introduced into a wire cage between the combs, and after 24 hours I open the hive, and if I see the bees "balling" the cage (that is, 2 and 3 deep upon it, savagely trying to force an entrance), I close the hive for 24 hours more, and so on till I see the bees crawling over the cage in an unagitated manner, then I pull the stopper to the cage, the open end placed close to the entrance, and with smoker in hand, smoke the queen in, and smoke the bees, by puffing right in after her.

If the queen is of only ordinary value, I smoke her right in without any of the previous caging. I have had almost uniform success with the latter method, what little I have used it. Two points of caution are in order. Never introduce any workers with the queen—just the queen *alone*. Never open or otherwise disturb the colony under five days from the date of introduction.

Using Comb Foundation.

In using comb foundation I always use it in full sheets above and below. Any person who has ever used a Parker foundation fastener, will never mention melted wax or any thing of the sort. Next to the Parker fastener is a good strong putty knife. Beeswax at a temperature of about 100° can be mashed on to smooth wood much firmer than it can be melted on.

Good comb foundation, to use in brood frames and sections, is worth to the user \$2 or \$3 per pound. As guides and starters it is worth more than \$5 per pound, which, if granted, shows how much they lose who fail to use it in full sheets, and how much more they lose who do not use it at all.

One word of caution here too. Never fail to use foundation, full size, in sections resting upon a hive

that has all worker combs below. If you do, and thus give the bees a chance to build drone comb in the sections (one that they will surely improve), there being no chance for drone brood below, you will be almost sure to be annoyed with it there.

Capping Honey, Ants, Feeding, etc.

1. Please tell me what I can do to make my bees cap their comb? They are drawn out, until they are all out of shape and joined to the separators. What can I do to make them cap it?

2. Will salt, to keep off ants, injure the bees at all?

3. Shall I feed any now, in New England States? I am a beginner, so please answer questions which seem simple to others, but not to me.

HELEN L. RICHARDS.

Longwood, Mass., June 15, 1883.

1. Never having seen such a case, where all was normal, I can hardly tell you how to proceed. I think if I knew all the conditions, I could advise what to do.

2. No; it will not injure bees; and, I fear, not keep off the ants either.

3. I would advise you not to feed except at times when stores are needed to prevent starvation. Such can hardly be the case with you, after the date of your question.

Where is the Old Queen?

On April 10, 1883, my Italian colony No. 1 swarmed, and I hived the swarm in hive No. 2. Colony No. 1 has swarmed twice since; I put them in hives No. 3 and 4, as they came off. Now, colony No. 2 has swarmed twice also, which I put in hives No. 5 and 6 as they came off. What I wish to know (as I am an A B C scholar), where is my old queen? As she is very prolific, I wish to rear queens from her to Italianize my blacks with, as I think it probable that the young queens became fertilized by my black or hybrid drones. Colonies No. 3, 4 and 5 will, from present indications, swarm in a few days. The gentleman whom I bought my hive of Italians No. 1 from, last year, had only 2 colonies, in the spring of 1882, which were in patent hives, and they were glued up so that the bees were allowed to swarm as they thought best. They began swarming in April, and continued, they and their increase, until Aug. 15, at which time they had increased to 27. Seven of them went to the woods. This is no hear-say or exaggerated bee tale, but is a positive fact, and I would say (lest some one should think this a cheap advertisement), that the gentleman or myself either have no bees to sell, nor do we rear queens to sell, but we wish to keep our stock for rearing as near their present condition as possible. I have several colonies of blacks and hybrids that have not swarmed this year. Some I divided, but I prefer to let them swarm themselves, unless I had a good Italian

queen to give them. I found 4 colonies of bees in trees lately, one of which was yellow bees, and the most peaceable colony I ever handled, and the queen was the largest insect I ever saw in the shape of a honey bee. Almost all the trees I cut, were very rich in honey.

Mr. Heddon's answer to my 4th question in the BEE JOURNAL of May 23, is not exactly correct, for the bees had plenty of room inside, for some of the colonies were new swarms that had been hived but a few days; nor was it hot weather that caused the bees to lay out, for, on the contrary, it was moderately cool. Try again; I confess I cannot tell.

We have plenty of rain; wheat and oat harvest is almost over, and we are expecting a continued honey harvest, from the buckwheat, as well as the wild flowers, which are kept blooming by the bountiful seasons.

D. F. MARRS.

South Bosque, Texas, June 11, 1883.

Your queen went with your first swarm from No. 1 to No. 2. When colony No. 2 swarmed the first time, your old queen went into No. 5, where she now is, if no mishap has occurred. My answer to your 4th question, which I have just re-read, is the best I can give, unless perhaps I were on the ground and looked more closely into details.

Why is This?

I have a first swarm of Italian bees with a fine 2-year-old queen, came off the middle of May; her young brood that she is hatching, is as black as any black bees I ever saw. They were as fine looking Italians, when I hived them, as I ever saw. I know it was a first swarm, for in 9 days I got a second swarm from the same hive. How do you account for it?

FRANK A. EATON.

Bluffton, Iowa.

By some "hook or crook," either in hiving or otherwise, your "2-year-old" Italian queen got displaced by a black one, and this black one can hardly be the daughter of the "2-year-old," or some "bands" would show upon her workers.

A Diseased Colony.

I have a colony of bees in my apiary that are suffering from some cause which I am unable to help. Young bees, unable to fly, crawl out of the hive and die; their bodies are distended and apparently filled with honey. My bees are working well on white clover, and have been for a week; still there is no change in this colony. What is the cause, and what the remedy?

W. D. SIMONDS.

Augusta, Mich., June 12, 1883.

Having never had a case of the kind mentioned, from all I can imagine, by the symptoms given, I am unable to say what the trouble is. Were the case mine and I had confi-

dence that the trouble was more than temporary, which you seem to have, I would fall back to my favorite remedy, namely, destroy the queen and re-queen them from one of my very best colonies—best for qualities.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Magnificent Honey Harvest.

We are in the midst of a magnificent honey harvest. Bees are just booming, and everybody who has bees are happy. ISAAC SHARP.

Waveland, Ind., June 20, 1883.

Bloom Late, but Welcome.

I do not complain of the weather, Providence controls that; if man controlled it, it probably would not be as good as it is. My bees, that I had packed in sawdust, came through all right, except one brown German colony, which was queenless. They were strong in bees, and I sent to South Carolina for a queen; she arrived on May 5; I introduced her on the 6th, and in 14 days, when I opened the hive, she had 7 combs filled with brood and eggs, and now the young Italians are flying, when the sun shines. Of my bees in my summer and winter house, those on the South side, came out strong; those on the North side are weak, and 2 colonies swarmed out. White clover is blooming in abundance; the fields and roadsides look white. It is late, but welcome. I. N. BECKER.

Oakfield Centre, June 14, 1883.

White Clover Never Better.

Bees have done well during the past two weeks; they are storing surplus honey very fast, and swarming still faster. Some of my neighbors, who work "on the old foggy plan," have a great deal of trouble with swarming. One man had four swarms from one colony in a month. The great trouble is, they wait until fall before putting on surplus arrangements, and as we have such an abundance of clover bloom, this season, the bees want room. The white clover crop was never better. EMIL NEBEL.

High Hill, Mo., June 15, 1883.

Honey from Black Walnut Trees.

The prospect for a crop of honey in Lucas County, Iowa, is better than an average, at this season of the year. Bees never wintered better. I had drones flying on March 12, and had to give 12 colonies their upper story on April 27, to prevent swarming. I took off 200 pounds of buckeye and crab-apple honey. The bees never commenced killing the drones until June 1; and then but few. White clover is now plenty, and I have commenced to extract again. Everything that has bloomed this spring has furnished an abundance of nectar. I

never knew before that black walnut furnished honey; the bees worked on it equal to linden, and I extracted some 50 pounds of walnut honey; it is dark and strong, and hardly fit to eat; the bees left the clover for the walnut. We have had lots of rain and some cold spells, but that "silver lining" is seen, and we shall have another big honey crop in Iowa, this year; it is so wet that the smartweed has possession of corn fields, and smartweed never fails. Last year I had to feed the bees until July 1; this year bees swarmed on May 1, and have kept it up ever since. I have 5 from 1, all natural swarms; the after swarms I divided, to save the young queens; 1 swarm had 3 queens. Linden promises well, and my bees are strong. We cannot help getting a big crop of honey, as soon as the linden blooms. White clover was never as good, but there was too much rain for clover. WM. MALONE.

Oakley, Iowa, June 18, 1883.

Average Crop of Clover Honey.

Since I wrote last, we had floods of rain; our honey crop is cut short; white clover is about done, but we have already secured better than an average crop of nice clover honey. I hope some of our Northern bee-keepers will exhibit honey, bees, and supplies, at the Louisville exposition. We have secured space, and will exhibit. It will be opened the first week in September. N. P. ALLEN.

Smith's Grove, Ky., June 21, 1883.

Bees Transferring Eggs.

The fact that bees sometimes move eggs for queen-cells has been thoroughly tested and positively proved in my apiary this spring. On the 23d of May I removed the queen and one frame of brood from a colony, and inserted a frame of foundation. On one side of the new frame was a nail which projected about an inch. On the head of this nail was built a large fine queen-cell which contained an egg. In a few days it was hatched and capped over. On the third examination it was, as all may know, much to my regret, accidentally bruised. Although I have believed for a long time that bees will sometimes move the eggs or larvae, yet I have never before seen it so plainly illustrated. T. A. HONGAS.

Henderson, Iowa, June 14, 1883.

Honey Harvest Prospect Never Better.

The prospect for a good honey crop in this vicinity, was never better. The cool weather about the 21st of May, did us no harm, though fires and thick clothing were not uncomfortable for two or three days. I commenced the season with 89 colonies; and during April and May I had 30 swarms. I look for a big swarming spree in a few days, as the hives are well-stocked with bees and brood, and I notice a few have queen-cells started. I have already taken 600 pounds of comb honey and 410 gallons of extracted, and will take out about 2 pounds (or 90 gallons) more next week. From the crossiest colony of hybrids I ever

saw, I took, yesterday, $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of extracted honey. The hybrids have given me more honey to the hive, than the pure Italians. As honey gatherers they far exceed the pure Italians; but they are crosser even than the blacks. I have a colony of blacks I would not exchange for the best Italians I ever saw; they are very gentle, and are good workers. Last season they gave me 184 pounds of fine comb honey, in one-pound sections, which I sold for 20 cents per pound, \$33.12. I use the Langstroth frame so far as length and depth goes; in the upper story, for extracting, I use 8 frames $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, which, after 5 years of trying other kinds and sizes, I find to give the best results. I extract often. CHAS. H. KINCADE.

Sterling, Ark., June 16, 1883.

Bee-Keeping in Utah.

Since I wrote you last Thos. W. Lee and myself have been down to Grantsville to organize a branch association of the Territorial Bee-keepers' Association. Grantsville is situated on the west side of the Tooele Valley, and boasts of the first bee-keepers in the county, but for all that, Tooele city is a little ahead of them in bee-culture; for out of 17 bee-keepers, they have only one extractor; most of them getting comb honey without the section boxes. The swarming season is now in full blast, with myself it is about over. JOHN DUNN.

Tooele City, Utah, June 14, 1883.

Everything is Booming.

Our bees are firing their big guns. They wintered well. There never was such a fine prospect for white clover; bees are filling up the sections finely. Our rains are just right, and poplar is just blooming; linden will bloom this month, and soon after comes the sweet clover. Our honey crop is very good, and everything is booming. C. S. NEWSOM.

Athens, O., June 13, 1883.

Rain, Rain, Rain.

The bees in this part of the country are having a hard time, on account of the excessive rain. Hives are full of bees and brood, and a great deal of white clover is in bloom, but we have rain nearly every day, and streams are high most of the time. Our honey crop was an entire failure last year, owing to continuous rains during clover bloom, and our hopes of a honey crop, this season, grows less, day by day. Clover is the main dependence in our locality, and there is not an ounce stored in surplus boxes yet. W. J. DAVIS.

Youngsville, Pa., June 20, 1883.

Bees Strong in Numbers.

Bees in this neighborhood are doing finely, considering the cold wet spring we had. They are not storing any surplus honey yet, but are increasing in numbers amazingly. The hives are all crowded full of bees, and there has been several fine large natural swarms already. We expect a good harvest of honey. J. M. ROSS.

Tecumseh, Neb., June 15, 1883.

Well Done.

On page 300, Mr. J. O. Sherman gives a candid, clear report of what he has done by crossing bees, and what stock he used to do it with. Mr. S. is recognized by those who know him at all, to be a man of scientific turn of mind, as well as undoubted integrity. He did just what I have been doing for several years past, and any one who does thus, will become another witness to the living truth. May I be so impertinent as to ask Mr. F. I. Sage to give us the names of the Michigan bee-keepers whose honey he has handled, and the amount handled from each person named. Such statistics might throw much light on the separator question; at least, as far as Michigan producers are concerned. JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich., June 15, 1883.

Profusion of Basswood Bloom Expected.

We have a few colonies that have stored 32 pounds of comb honey from apple blossoms. Bees are in fine condition. Alsike clover, white clover, and raspberries are in full bloom, but it is too rainy and cold. Basswood gives evidence of great profusion of bloom. Please tell us, through the BEE JOURNAL, if you have had any experience with the honey plant known by the name of *clethra alnifolia* or white alder. I see it recommended by some bee-keepers, but would like your opinion of its merits.

A. W. OSBURN.

Water Valley, N. Y., June 18, 1883.

[Personally, we have not. It blossoms from July to September, when there are few other flowers. The honey from it is "about white, thick, and of fine flavor." It will grow in any soil, and is perfectly hardy; but it does best in a moist, rich loam. Several have reported, in the BEE JOURNAL, its excellent qualities for honey.—Ed.]

Letter from Whitley County, Ind.

I am a beginner in the new method of bee-keeping (with movable frames), though having some experience in the old way with box hives. Last fall I purchased a colony of Italians of a neighbor in a Quinby hive. I kept them out during the winter, protected with chaff matting in the upper story and wrapped with strips of carpeting on the outside; they wintered splendidly, and came out all right this spring, casting a large swarm on the 15th, which was hived in a Quinby hive, and are doing well so far. We have a great abundance of white clover in bloom now, and the "little busy bee improves each shining hour, from early dawn to dewy eve," on its fragrant bloom. We have another plant here that I have not noticed anything mentioned by any correspondent of the BEE JOURNAL as a honey-producer; it is known here as ground ivy, the botanical name I do not know. It is a trailer, and grows from 7 to 10 inches high; blossoms about the middle of May, and con-

tinues for a long while in bloom; and, at the present writing, its vines are full of blue blossoms, on which the bees literally swarm from morning till night, almost forsaking all other blossoms; it grows spontaneously, and we farmers have considered it a great nuisance, on account of its tenacity of life, spreading through our meadows and yards, almost taking possession; but if it is a great honey plant, we, who keep bees, will be able to tolerate its presence on account of its honey secretions, if it possesses them. Please say if it is known to you as a valuable honey plant. We have also here in northern Indiana, a great amount of the linden and basswood, which bloom here about the middle of July. Our spring has been wet and cold, and bees have had a hard time, but the last few days have brought us warm, if not sultry weather, and now they are getting ready for business. A bee-keepers' convention or association has been formed in Whitley county, and its members meet once a month to discuss apiarian subjects. Among its members who have given it much attention, I will mention the names of Levi Mosher, H. H. Lawrence, Wm. Kelsy, and Joseph Sumners; the last named is, perhaps, the best posted, in reading and experience, of any man in the county; he has about 80 colonies of the Italian, and uses extensively the improved Quinby hive, and thinks it the best for all purposes; the only objection being the depth of the brood-chamber for convenient handling. W. H. W.

[Ground ivy has many excellent qualities. It will grow almost anywhere, and under the most adverse circumstances. It is a proverbial bloomer, and yields excellent honey in abundance.—Ed.]

Heavy White Clover Bloom.

We are having a heavy crop of white clover, but bees have had but little good of it yet. Out of the last 78 days it has rained, more or less, 41 days; some days all day, and all night too. I have had no swarms yet, out of 79 colonies. By feeding, I have kept my bees in good condition, and hope to have some honey yet.

S. L. VAIL.

Coal Creek, Iowa, June 19, 1883.

The Season in Scotland.

The weather has been very severe all winter, and the spring has been exceedingly cold and bitter, so that our bees, throughout the whole country, are in a very backward state. As far as the season has gone there is no great prospect of us having a good harvest. We are busy preparing for our annual show, which takes place at the end of July, in Inverness, in the North of Scotland, a good distance past "Perth." I will send you one or two schedules, and will be very glad if you or any friends could send any exhibits to it.

JOHN D. HUTCHINSON.

Glasgow, Scotland, May 31, 1883.

Bee-Culture in Nebraska.

Bee-culture is fast becoming one of the leading industries in this State, and all we need is correct knowledge to make a grand success of it, having all the other requisites all ready furnished by nature. JOHN HAMMITT.

Wahoo, Neb., June 15, 1883.

Rearing Pure Queens.

I have 4 colonies of hybrid bees (a cross between the black and Italian) in moveable frame hives, into one of which I introduced an Italian queen about a month ago, and the young Italians are now beginning to be seen at work. I should like to Italianize the other 3 colonies, but do not know how to go about it, owing to the fact that black drones are found in all 4 hives. Will you please inform me in the Weekly JOURNAL, when and how I can manage so as to rear queens and have them fertilized by Italian drones, and greatly oblige? J. F. C.

New Orleans, La., June 16, 1883.

[It cannot be done with any degree of certainty. The only way will be to obtain fertilized queens.—Ed.]

Work I Have Accomplished Alone.

As all the reports I see published are rather discouraging, as regards the honey crop, I will give my report for this season, so far. My bees started off well in the spring, and carried in the first pollen on Jan. 28. I had my first swarms on March 2. Linden commenced to bloom on May 15; then wild China and horsemint; and now elder is blooming. I commenced extracting on June 4. I have now extracted 5,500 pounds, and have 1,000 pounds of honey in one-pound sections, and I did all the work myself, except the winding up of my buckets and drawing the honey from a large tank into small vessels, which my better-half did for me. I started with 125 colonies; and extracting and attending to the swarms, kept me stepping about pretty lively. I have reports from all the principal parts of our State, and nearly all are feeding their bees. My honey is pronounced by all as equal to white clover honey, and weighs a little over 12 pounds to the gallon. J. W. ECKMAN.

Richmond, Texas, June 18, 1883.

Too Much Wet Weather.

Bees are doing splendidly this spring, considering the kind of weather we have had. White clover has been in bloom since the latter part of May, and the fields are white with it, but the bees do not get more than three days in a week in which they can work. When it is not raining, it is so cloudy and cold that the bees cannot get out; they have not been out now for three days. I extracted about 75 pounds of honey, and have some of them working in sections. Last year I got no surplus before Aug. 1; that is our regular time for surplus. I could not consent to do without the BEE JOURNAL, or miss one number. RICHARD GUNSELL.

Baden, Mo., June 18, 1883.

Fuel for Smokers.

Some writer in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL once said he had found out a good use for old almanacs, by saturating the leaves in a strong solution of salt-peter, then dry and use with cotton rags in the smokers. I have always been troubled about fuel for smokers till I tried this. Take two pieces of print paper, about the size of almanac leaves, prepared as above, which should be rolled with the cotton rags and ignited and put in the smoker. This will make a good, enduring and constant smoke. The salt-peter is a good disinfectant, and is a positive benefit through its use. Try it, brother bee-keepers, and report.

D. HIGBEE.

Avoca, Iowa, June 16, 1883.

How Bees Wintered in Wisconsin.

I have traveled over four towns, and have made a careful inquiry of every bee-keeper I have met, and I am now satisfied that the losses during the last six months amount to not less than one-third, nor more than one-half of all the bees in this county. The losses are about equal to the losses of two years ago. As to the causes, it is very difficult to determine exactly. A long, cold winter, followed by a cold spring, is the first thought; but that some have wintered their bees without loss while others have lost all, proves that there are other causes than the cold. I have lost more bees during the past winter, than in all my life before, and I have kept bees for ten years. I have lost 50 out of 120 colonies. I left 5 colonies out; 3 well packed in chaff hives, and 2 with no protection. All died. The balance were stored in three cellars. Cellar No. 1 was very cold; everything froze solid; and three-fourths of the bees died. Cellar No. 2, under my house, was dry; temperature from 34° to 40°; generally about 36°. Bees suffered badly, but were much better than in No. 1. In both these cellars, both upward and downward ventilation was given freely. Of 90 colonies put in these two cellars, I have 48 left. Cellar No. 3, under another house, contained 26 colonies; 22 of them are alive; 20 of them are strong and about to commence swarming. These were given little or no upward ventilation. Were put in the cellar before freezing. I shall ventilate my cellars to keep the air purer, and make them a little warmer the next cold winter, and, if possible, use ice to keep the temperature down during a winter thaw.

F. WILCOX.

Mauston, Wis., June 18, 1883.

Piling in the Honey.

I have 90 colonies doing well, and piling in the honey; I find the BEE JOURNAL of great benefit in their management.

J. MCCONNELL.

Clay Village, Ky., June 14, 1883.

Fine Flow of Honey.

We are having a fine flow of honey now in this part of our State from white clover. DR. J. COOPERIDER.

Taylorsville, Ind., June 18, 1883.

Special Notices.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the end of the month to which you have paid your subscription on the BEE JOURNAL.

For safety, when sending money to this office get either a post office or express money order, a bank draft on New York or Chicago, or register the letter. Postage stamps of any kind may be sent for amounts less than one dollar. Local checks are subject to a discount of 25 cents at Chicago banks. American Express money orders for \$5, or less, can be obtained for 5 cents.

We wish to impress upon every one the necessity of being very specific, and carefully to state what they desire for the money sent. Also, if they live near one post office, and get their mail at another, be sure to give us the address we already have on our books.

Our Premiums for Clubs.

Any one sending us a club of two subscribers for 1 year, for the Weekly, with \$4, will be entitled to a copy of Bees and Honey, in cloth, postpaid.

For three subscribers, with \$6, we will send Cook's Manual, in paper, Emerson's Binder for the Weekly, or Apiary Register for 50 colonies.

For four subscribers, with \$8, we will send Cook's Manual in cloth, or Apiary Register for 100 colonies.

For five subscribers, with \$10, we will send the Apiary Register for 200 colonies, Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, Root's A B C of Bee Culture, or an extra copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year.

To get any of the above premiums for the Monthly BEE JOURNAL send double the number of subscribers, and the same amount of money.

Bee Pasturage a Necessity.—We have just issued a new pamphlet giving our views on this important subject, with suggestions what to plant, and when and how. It is illustrated with 26 engravings, and will be sent postpaid to any address for 10 cents.

Do not send coins in a letter. It is dangerous and increases the postage unnecessarily. Always send postage stamps, for fractions of a dollar, and, if you can get them—one-cent stamps; if not, any denomination of postage stamps will do.

Constitutions and By-Laws for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

Honey as Food and Medicine.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, the new pages being devoted to new Recipes for Honey Medicines, all kinds of cooking in which honey is used, and healthful and pleasant beverages.

We have put the price of them low to encourage bee-keepers to scatter them far and wide. Single copy 6 cents, postpaid; per dozen, 50 cents; per hundred, \$4.00. On orders of 100 or more, we print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc., (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them). This alone will pay him for all his trouble and expense—enabling him to dispose of his honey at home, at a good profit.

The Apiary Register.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy and commence to use it.

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)..... 1 50
" 200 colonies (420 pages)..... 2 00

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable ones.

Special Notice.—We will, hereafter, supply the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, and the seventh edition of Prof. Cook's Manual of the Apiary, bound in fine cloth, for \$2.75, or the Monthly Bee Journal, and the Manual in cloth for \$1.75. As this offer will soon be withdrawn, those who desire it should send for the book at once.

Sample Copies of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL will be sent free to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

We carefully mail the BEE JOURNAL to every subscriber, but should any be lost in the mails we will cheerfully send another, if notified before all the edition is exhausted.

Emerson Binders—made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are lettered in gold on the back, and make a very convenient way of preserving the BEE JOURNAL as fast as received. They will be sent, post-paid, for 75 cents, for the Weekly; or for the Monthly, 50 cents. They cannot be sent by mail to Canada.

Bingham Smoker Corner.

Large Smokers need wide shields. Bingham's have them, and springs that do not rust and break, and bellows that sparks and smoke do not enter. The Conqueror has all improvements made to date, and a 3x7 inch stove, and 5x7 inch bellows. Sent post-paid for \$1.75. Address,

BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON,
Abronia Mich.

All Excelling. — Messrs. Bingham & Hetherington, Dear Sirs:—I am now selling your Smokers almost exclusively. You are excelling yourselves in smokers all the time.

Respectfully, J. G. TAYLOR.
Austin, Texas, May 10, 1883.

Cyprians Conquered.

All summer long it has been "which and totter" with me and the Cyprian colony of bees I have—but at last I am "boss." Bingham's "Conqueror Smoker" did it. If you want lots of smoke just at the right time, get a Conqueror Smoker of Bingham.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.
Borodino, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1882.

During the following three months, Bingham Smokers will be sent post-paid, per mail, on receipt of the following prices:

The "Doctor" (wide shield)—3½ in. fire tube, \$2.00
The Conqueror (wide shield)—3 in. fire tube, 1.75
Large (wide shield)—2½ in. fire tube, 1.50
Extra (wide shield)—2 in. fire tube, 1.25
Plain (nar. shield)—2 in. fire tube, 1.00
Little Wonder (nar. shield)—1¾ in. fire tube, .65
Bingham & Hetherington Uncapping Knife, 1.15

With thanks for letters of encouragement, and the absence of complaining ones, we tender to our thirty-five thousand patrons our best wishes.
Very Respectfully Yours,

BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON.
Abronia, Mich., June 1, 1883.

We have received a photographic view of "Rose Hill Apiary," Belleville, Ill., "with the compliments of E. T. Flanagan, proprietor." It presents a nice view, and hangs on our office wall.

Do not let your numbers of the BEE JOURNAL for 1882 be lost. The best way to preserve them is to procure a binder and put them in. They are very valuable for reference.

May we ask you, dear reader, to speak a good word for the BEE JOURNAL to neighbors who keep bees, and send on at least one new subscription with your own? Our premium, "Bees and Honey," in cloth, for one new subscriber to the Weekly, or two for the Monthly, besides your own subscription to either edition, will pay you for your trouble, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that you have aided the BEE JOURNAL to a new subscriber, and progressive apiculture to another devotee.

When writing to this office on business, our correspondents should not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either portion of the letter. The editorial and business departments are separate and distinct, and when the business is mixed up with items for publication it often causes confusion. They may both be sent in one envelope but on separate pieces of paper.

The Central Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Manhattan, Kansas, on June 30, 1883.

THOS. BASSLER, Sec.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

Ribbon Badges, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

Articles for publication must be written on a separate piece of paper from items of business.

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If the advertisement is already appearing in any of the above papers, we will substitute others of similar circulation and value. Address,

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
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1883. NOTICE. 1883.

No more bees for sale in nucleus or full colonies, or pounds. We are about up with orders for Queens. We will be able to send Queens by return mail after July 1.

T. S. HALL,
26A 2d KIRBY'S CREEK, Jackson Co., ALA.

ITALIAN AND HOLY LAND QUEENS!

The Handsomest Queens for BUSINESS the World Produces.

BUSINESS, BEAUTY and Wintering Qualities Combined.

We CHALLENGE the WORLD to EQUAL them.

Every Queen WARRANTED perfect, and reared under the swarming impulse. Tested Queens of either race, each \$2.00; with "Handy Book," \$2.50. Queens warranted as good as tested and "Handy Book" \$2.25. Special rates by the quantity. Send for our 32-page Circular. 22A/

HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.

BEES and HONEY,

OR THE

Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit; by

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

Editor of the Weekly Bee Journal.

925 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

It contains 100 profusely illustrated pages, is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of the Honey Bee, and at the same time produce the most honey in its best and most attractive condition.

Appreciative Notices.

A neat and abundantly illustrated hand-book of apiculture.—American Agriculturist, N. Y.

Its chapter on marketing honey is worth many times its cost.—Citizen, Pulaski, Tenn.

Contains all the information needed to make bee-culture successful.—Eagle, Union City, Ind.

Just such a work as should be in the hands of every beginner with bees.—News, Kethsburg, Ill.

Valuable for all who are interested in the care and management of bees.—Dem., Allegan, Mich.

Engravings are fine. Gotten up in the best style, and is cheap at the price.—Farmer, Cleveland, O.

It comprises all that is necessary for successful bee-culture, save experience and good judgment.—Daily Republican, Utica, N. Y.

Gives minute details for the management and manipulations necessary to make bee-keeping a success.—Col. Valley and Farm.

Written in an interesting and attractive manner, and contains valuable information for all readers, even though they be not directly interested in the care of bees.—Sentinel, Rome, N. Y.

It is a valuable and practical book, and contains a complete resume of the natural history of the little busy bee, as well as of all that one needs to know in their care and management.—Chicago Herald.

Contains a vast fund of information in regard to bee-culture. He who would keep abreast of the times must keep posted in all the improvements in his line. We advise all interested to get a copy of this book.—Daily Times, San Bernardino, Cal.

It embraces every subject that will interest the beginner. It describes all the newest discoveries in the art by which the production of delicious and health-giving honey is obtained, as well as how to prepare it for the market in the most attractive form. It is embellished with beautiful engravings, and is the most perfect work of the kind, for the price, that has ever come under our notice.—Farmer, Lancaster, Pa.

PRICE—Bound in cloth, 75 cents; in paper covers, 50 cents, postpaid.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

925 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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Of Engravings used in the Bee Journal for sale at 25 cents per square inch—no single cut sold for less than 50c.
THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
925 West Madison Street Chicago, Ill.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.